JURNAL ELTEK
Vol. 21, No. 1, April 2023, hal. xx~xx
p-ISSN: 1693 – 4024 | e-ISSN: 2355-0740
DOI: 10.33795/eltek.v21i1.xxx

The article title should be written in sentence case and consist of no more than 15 words (centered, bold, 16 pt)

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e-mail: First_Author@gmail.com, Second_Author@yahoo.mail, Third_Author@gmail.com
[1,3]Department of Electrical Engineering, Politeknik Negeri Malang, Indonesia (9 pt)
[2]Department of Informatics Engineering, Politeknik Negeri Banyuwangi, Indonesia (9 pt)

Article Information

Article History

Received January 5, 2020
Revised February 20, 2020
Published March 15, 2020

***Keywords*:**

First keyword
Second keyword
Third keyword

ABSTRACT (10 PT)

A well-written abstract allows the reader to identify the basic content of an article quickly and accurately, determine its relevance to the reader's interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document as a whole. The abstract must be informative and fully clear, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed method or solution, and show the main findings and conclusions. The abstract is written in one paragraph, uses proper English, and consists of 100 to 200 words. The use of abbreviations and citations of literature are not allowed in abstract writing. The keyword list is used by indexing and abstract services to classify this article, so using the right keywords can make it easier for potential readers to find this article. Keywords consist of 3 to 5 words and arranged in alphabetical order (9 pt).

Corresponding Author:
Corresponding Author Name,
Department of [Specific Engineering Field],
[Name of Polytechnic],
Jl. [Street Name] No. 9, Malang, East Java, Indonesia.
Email: corresponding.author@politeknik.ac.id
Active Phone/WhatsApp: +xx xxx-xxx-xxx

1. INTRODUCTION (11 PT)

The manuscript must be written in Indonesian and consist of a minimum of 6 pages and a maximum of 10 pages, including tables, figures, and author biographies. Foreign words or terms should be written in italics. The use of foreign terms in Indonesian-language articles should be minimized. The article must be formatted with margins of 2.5 cm on the left and top, and 2 cm on the right and bottom. It should be prepared using MS Word, in Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, single-spaced, and in a single-column format. Each new paragraph should begin 1.27 cm from the left margin, with no additional spacing between paragraphs. All numbers should be written in Arabic numerals, except when they appear at the beginning of a sentence. The journal template can be downloaded from http://eltek.polinema.ac.id/index.php/eltek.

The manuscript should be organized into the following sections: Introduction, Research Method, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgments (if any), References, and Author Biography (optional). Subsection headings within the main sections (Introduction, Research Method, Results and Discussion, and Conclusion) must be numbered sequentially using Arabic numerals, starting from one. Subheadings should be written in bold using Title Case, left-aligned, and without underlining.

Sub-subheadings should be written in bold using sentence case, left-aligned, and follow a second-level numbering format.

The article title must be concise and clear, accurately reflecting the content of the paper to avoid ambiguity in interpretation. It should be written entirely in uppercase letters and formatted symmetrically. Remove all redundant phrases such as "Study of…," "Investigation of…," "Implementation of…," "Observation on…," "Effect of…," "Analysis of…," "Design of…," and similar expressions. The title must not contain uncommon abbreviations. Use precise and specific wording to ensure that indexing and abstracting services can accurately classify the article for potential readers.

The Introduction must present a clear background and problem statement, along with a review of relevant prior studies (state of the art) to establish the scientific novelty and innovation of the article. It should not be written as a conventional literature review as found in research reports. The final part of the Introduction must clearly state the objective of the study. The Introduction should be written in a way that is understandable to readers from various disciplines. Citations must follow the IEEE style using numbered references [1], [2], and so on, and should be managed using a citation manager such as Mendeley.

2. RESEARCH METHOD (11 PT)

The research method should describe, in a chronological and systematic manner, the type of study along with the approaches and techniques used to solve the problem, which may be presented in the form of algorithms, pseudocode, or other representations. Theoretical and conceptual models may be illustrated using figures. All figures and tables must be centered on the page. Figure descriptions should be included as part of the figure caption, not embedded within the figure itself; the same applies to tables. If the model is expressed mathematically, each equation must be properly numbered and cited within the text. The following provides an example of table formatting and figure/graph presentation in the article.

Table 1. Performance …

Variable	Speed (rpm)	Power (kW)
x	10	8.6
y	15	12.4
z	20	15.3

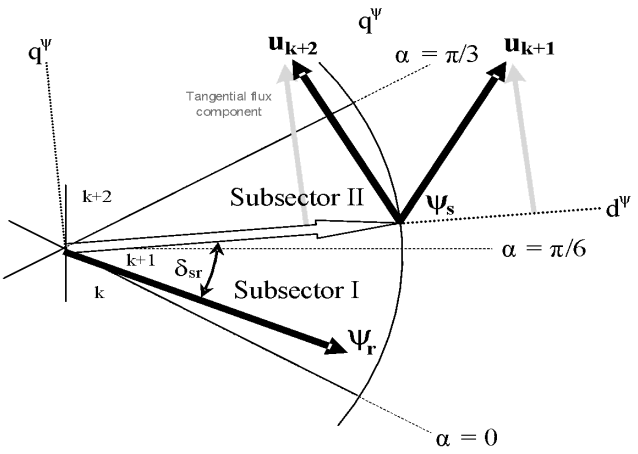


Figure 1. Effect of switching type selection under dynamic conditions

Each equation must be centered and assigned a number enclosed in parentheses, placed at the right margin. A spacing of 10 pt should be provided between the equation and the preceding and following paragraphs. Equations must be created using the Equation Editor in MS Word or OpenOffice, and must not be inserted as images or written as plain text.

$$i_n = I_0 e^{\alpha t} \cos(\omega_n t + \theta) \quad (1)$$

$$v_C(t) = \frac{1}{C}\int i\,dt \quad (2)$$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 PT)

The Results and Discussion section presents the findings of the study along with their scientific interpretation. Authors should emphasize the scientific findings derived from the research, supported by sufficient and relevant data. These findings refer not merely to raw data, but to the meaningful insights obtained from the analysis. Each finding must be explained scientifically by addressing questions such as: What has been discovered? Why does it occur? Why do the variables exhibit such trends? These explanations should be analytical rather than purely descriptive, and, where necessary, supported by fundamental scientific principles. In addition, comparisons with results from other studies on similar topics should be provided. The presented results and findings must be able to answer the research hypotheses stated in the Introduction.

3.1. Subheading 1

xx

3.2. Subheading 2

yy

4. CONCLUSION (11 PT)

The Conclusion presents the answers to the research hypotheses and/or objectives, as well as the scientific findings obtained. It should not merely repeat the results and discussion, but rather provide a concise summary of the key findings in line with the stated objectives or hypotheses. If necessary, the final part of the conclusion may also outline potential directions for future work related to the study.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (11 PT) (if any)

Acknowledgments are primarily addressed to research funding providers or sponsors, such as educational institutions, government ministries, or companies. They may also be extended to individuals or parties who contributed to the implementation of the research.

6. REFERENCES (11 PT)

The minimum number of references is 15, with at least 80% of the total references derived from primary sources, such as recent and reputable scientific journals and conference proceedings, published within the last 10 years. All sources cited in the article must be listed in the references section. Conversely, all references listed must be cited within the article. A citation manager such as Mendeley or EndNote must be used in preparing the manuscript. The following provides examples of reference formatting according to the IEEE style: (9 pt).

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[1] S. Mamoru, K. Yoshihisa, A. Morimoto, D. Nishikawa dan M. Tanno, "Coordinated multipoint transmission/reception techniques for LTE-Advanced," *IEEE Wireless Commun.,* vol. 17, pp. 26-34, June 2010.

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The complete reference formatting guidelines can be found at: https://ieee-dataport.org/sites/default/files/analysis/27/IEEE%20Citation%20Guidelines.pdf

7. AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY (10 PT) (OPTIONAL)

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